

Evening Telegraph

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The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1 1/2 o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2 1/2, 3 1/2, and 4 1/2. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE SURRENDER OF METZ.

WHATEVER may be the true history of Bazaine's surrender of Metz, it appears to have, for the time being, the good effect of increasing the prospect of an armistice, and it may hasten the conclusion of a permanent peace. There is no good reason now why the war should be prolonged. The Germans have obtained every guarantee against future French invasions that they can reasonably expect or dare to demand, and the French, in turn, can scarcely pretend to hope, at a moment when Paris is besieged and a large portion of their country completely at the mercy of the invaders, that they will be able, within a reasonable period of time, to reconquer Metz and Strasburg, or to recover, by force of arms, the territory which the Germans are holding so tenaciously. The main thing left for the Germans to strive for is a formal treaty acknowledging their right to such possessions as they desire to retain, but even this will be more likely to be secured by the labors of diplomatists than by further warlike demonstrations, and as it is acknowledged on all hands that France will only submit to the terms likely to be imposed as a matter of dire necessity, with the intention of breaking them as soon as she feels strong enough to do so, there will be little real significance in any formal treaty thus made to be broken.

The spirit of republican France is strong to resist the surrender of one inch of soil or one stone of fortress, but her flesh is weak. Instead of attempting to recover any of the possessions already lost, she is hardly able to defend any uncaptured vital point against which the invader chooses to direct his energies. And while she may denounce Bazaine bitterly, and, perhaps, deservedly, he may well ask, in reply, why months were suffered to elapse without a single serious effort being made to raise the siege of Metz? Whatever France may become hereafter, she is for the present virtually helpless, and Germany is in a position to impose terms as harsh as those which France imposed upon Prussia in the hour of her overthrow by the First Napoleon. Even if the French are governed exclusively by their desire to wreak vengeance, they should remember that peace and time are requisite for the recuperation of their resources and the creation of effective armies.

If General Trochu does not express, in the approaching interview which he is probably about to have with M. Thiers, full confidence in the ability of the new French levies to assume offensive as well as defensive military operations, there is little doubt that the negotiations for an armistice will be successful, and this can scarcely fail to lead to a termination of the present war. Both parties will prepare as best they may for a future renewal of hostilities, but the war of 1870 will be closed, and when France goes forth to fight new battles her army will be on a different footing from that which surrendered at Sedan and Metz.

A QUESTION OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

We think that the women's rightists ought to be able to make a good argument in favor of their peculiar theories out of the Flynt vs. Coolidge case that has just been concluded in Boston, after creating more of a sensation, not only in the "Hub" but all over the country, than matters of apparently more moment are apt to do. Our readers are probably aware of the facts of this case, which was a suit brought by a fashionable dressmaker to recover the amount of a bill which the husband of a fashionable dame contended was extortionate, and which he consequently refused to settle. The jury before whom the dispute was finally brought out down the dressmaker's items to considerably below their original figure, and their action has generally been approved as a proper rebuke to manufacturers of feminine attire who, like Mrs. Flynt, are accustomed to awaken the wrath of husbands by the magnitude of their charges. In making up their verdict it is probable that the jury, in spite of their desire, were influenced by their feelings as husbands and fathers, who are often astounded in the same manner that Mr. Coolidge was by the array of figures at the end of dressmakers' bills, and the newspapers that have commented upon the case have almost all sided with the male Coolidge, and looked upon the twelve masculines who decided the case as the avengers and protectors of the rights of the bill-paying sex. We scarcely think that Mrs. Flynt, the unfortunate dressmaker, who has not only been obliged to enter upon an expensive lawsuit, but who has also suffered a serious reduction in what she considered her legitimate profits, has received exact justice at the hands of the press of the country. First-class skill and talent in any branch of art have a right to demand first-class remuneration; and if Mrs. Flynt is, as she claims to be, at the head of her profession, those who avail themselves of her ser-

VICES must expect to pay even more for the benefits of her skill than they do for the actual work performed. Dressmaking, as we understand it, is very much of a fine art, albeit the best taste may consider some of its results as far from being artistic, and a lady who is anxious that her outward adornments should be unexceptionable can properly expect nothing else than to pay a first-class price for having them so. This rule holds good in all other branches of business, and why should it not in dressmaking? This is one of the few employments that woman can work at with advantage, and in common justice a first-class artist in silk, velvet, poplin, and calico is entitled to her reward just as much as a first-class worker in any other profession. The fact that our sympathies are largely with the unfortunate Coolidge makes no difference in the abstract justice of Mrs. Flynt's claim upon his pocket-book, for so long as the law makes a husband responsible for his wife's debts, so long as wives insist upon dressing in the top of the fashion, and so long as the individual who has to pay the bills does not put a limit to the expenditures of the one who incurs them, he scarcely has a right to complain in public because he is called upon to pay thousands when he would consider hundreds extravagant. The Coolidges, in the case that has just been decided, partially at least, in their favor, could easily have spared all pretext for a controversy by finding out exactly what Mrs. Flynt's tariff of charges was before they employed her. In fact, they did know that she put a high valuation upon her services, for there was a previous bill that the male Coolidge thought extortionate; and yet he permitted his wife to still employ the dressmaker. This was a strong point in favor of Mrs. Flynt, although it was urged against her, and the jury by their action appeared to consider the second bill very much in the light of an aggravation of a previous offense.

This whole affair is a magnificent example of the tyranny of man over the weaker sex, and it is somewhat remarkable that Mrs. Cady Stanton, Miss Susan B. Anthony, Miss Anna Dickinson, Miss Olive Logan, and the other champions of women's rights have not endeavored to make capital out of it. The only reason we can assign for their seeming indifference is that, such of them at least as pay their own bills, are fellow-sufferers with the husband of Mrs. Coolidge, and that, having waxed indignant at the proportions which their own dressmakers' bills have assumed, they secretly rejoice at the discomfiture of the Boston modiste, and give their principles the go-by for the nonce, while they join with the "tyrant man" in the discomfiture of a common enemy.

INDIAN AGENCIES.

WHATEVER President Grant's shortcomings in other respects may have been, he is at least entitled to the credit of having made a sincere, earnest, and persistent effort to reform our Indian policy. In doing this he has been obliged to contend against one of the most powerful and corrupt "rings" in the country, and that he has not achieved such an entire success as is to be desired is the fault of Congress, and particularly of the Senate, in which body the Indian "ring" appears to be all powerful. That the corrupt influences which have hitherto interfered to vitiate all the beneficial measures instituted in behalf of the Indians had much to do with the removal of Secretary Cox from the Interior Department is almost certain, and the manner in which the President has allowed himself to yield in that matter to the wishes of men whom he must know to be unworthy of confidence is one of the least promising signs for the future of the reforms that have been instituted in the Indian Bureau. Thus far, however, any bad management in that bureau during the past year and a half is to be attributed to corruptions that existed before the present administration came into power, and to the refusal of Congress to give the President proper support in his efforts to ameliorate the condition of the savages. By the appointment of army officers as Indian agents an assurance was given to the country that the plunder of the savages would be reduced to a minimum, even if it did not cease altogether, while the agents were more absolutely under the control of the Government than they would have been if taken from civil life. Congress, however, put a veto on this arrangement by forbidding the employment of army officers in the capacity of Indian agents. The President has now turned to the various religious denominations for aid, and has asked them to designate proper persons to act as Indian agents. The following is a list of the agencies tendered to the different religious bodies, and the appointments that have been made:

The Methodists, seven in Washington, Montana, and Oregon; no appointment as yet. The Presbyterians, six in Arizona, Utah, and New Mexico; four have been appointed, namely: D. N. Crothers, S. D. Williamson, Orlando F. Piper, and Isaac S. Warden. The Baptists, five in Nevada, Idaho, and Indian Territory; no appointment as yet. The Episcopalians, six in Dakota; five appointed, namely: Lee Englebert, Henry F. Livingston, J. Washburn, Henry Gregory, and Samuel D. Webster. The sixth, who established will be Spotted Tail and Red Cloud's regions. American Board of Missions, two in Indian Territory, the appointments being Henry Brainer and Theodore D. Griffith. Dutch Reform, two in Arizona, no appointment. United States, two in Colorado, no appointment. American Missionary Association, four, in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan, three appointed, as follows: John P. Herdson, Seibin N. Clark, and W. T. Richardson. Roman Catholic, four, in Dakota, New Mexico, Montana, and Idaho, two appointed, William P. Cady and Charles S. Jones.

An arrangement like this may work well for a time, but, as we pointed out some time ago, it will be the easiest thing in the world, after such a system has got fairly established, for men of the most corrupt character to possess themselves of the agencies in the gift of the religious sects, and that the only hope of a permanent reform is in radical changes in the organization of the Indian Bureau such as only Congress can authorize. In point of fact, however, whatever real benefits have been conferred upon the Indians have been through the instrumentality of the religious societies, supported by private con-

tributions, and the most that the President has been able to do has been to aid and support the disinterested efforts of missionaries and other self-sacrificing friends of the Indians, who have labored without hope or expectation of any reward except that which a knowledge of having done good always confers.

The recent report of William Welsh, Esq., of this city, to Secretary Cox sets forth this fact in very plain terms, and it gives a most gratifying exhibit of the benefits that have resulted from the efforts of a few Christian men, who find it harder to contend against the rascality of the authorized agents of the Government than they do against the savage disposition of the Indians. The facts contained in the report of Mr. Welsh prove conclusively that the Indians can be civilized and converted into respectable citizens, with much better dispositions to earn their daily bread in a creditable manner and to behave themselves with decency than some of their white neighbors, and it will be a great scandal if the efforts of Christian men for the benefit of the Indians are allowed to be thwarted by the machinations of corrupt politicians. The President can be thwarted in many particulars by Congress, but there is a point beyond which Congress will not dare to go, and if the President only has the courage to persist, in spite of all opposition, to be right, we believe seriously that he can compel Congress to aid him, while he will win the regards of the good men of the community in a way that he can never do if he attempts to compromise between good and evil.

NOTICES.

MEN'S ENTIRE SUITS,
As low as \$10.
Better than are sold elsewhere at \$12 to \$15.
Others at \$12, \$15, \$18, \$20, \$25, \$30.
Call and see.
Half-way between 5th and 6th streets.
BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
[No. 515 MARKET STREET]

CLARK'S CELEBRATED GOLD MEDAL SALAMANDER HOT-AIR FURNACE.—This Hot-Air Furnace has been thoroughly tested during the past four years, and has given universal satisfaction. It is the most powerful heater in use. It will do more work for the same amount of fuel than any other furnace that has ever been introduced to the public. In construction it is simple, and made throughout of the very best material, and fitted with great care. It is self-cleaning, and will burn the entire season without rekindling. Very little care and attention are required to keep it in operation.

These furnaces are supplied with the patent evaporating chamber, by the aid of which all the impurities of the air are destroyed, and a fine volume of pure, moist hot air is passed into the rooms above. There are seven different sizes, so that they may be adapted to houses of any size and capacity.

The public are invited to call and examine these celebrated Gold Medal Salamander Hot-Air Furnaces, at the warehouses of the manufacturer, JOHN S. CLARK, No. 1068 Market street.

GOLD MEDAL RANGE—IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND BUILDERS.—What the community have long wanted is a good Cooking Range, suitable for summer as well as winter. Mr. J. S. Clark, No. 1068 Market street, has, after many years of practical experimenting, perfected such a Range. He has two cylinders—one for summer and the other for winter—which can easily be adjusted, and give but little heat in the kitchen in summer, whilst in winter it will heat three rooms comfortably. It bakes, boils, roasts, and heats the water, all at the same time. It is a perfectly air-tight gas consumer, and requires but half the amount of coal of any other range in use. It keeps fire for a greater length of time, and is a perfect model in every respect. Everybody should see this Range at the warehouses of the patentee, J. S. CLARK, No. 1068 Market street, as all who are about to purchase will be convinced of its superior advantages.

CLARK'S IMPROVED BALTIMORE FIRE-PLACE HEATER is now the acknowledged champion heater of the country, and the only hot-air fire-place heater in the market; it is entirely free from dust and gas, and for economy of fuel stands unrivalled. It has been handsomely improved, having a polished foot-plate and hearth, and made of the best material; it will heat a large room in which it is placed, and three upper rooms comfortably, in the coldest weather, requiring very little coal, and only once in twenty-four hours.

Well-conceived but badly-executed imitations of this splendid heater flood the market, and it is necessary to examine well before purchasing. Do not make a mistake, but call and see the original Baltimore heater at the manufacturer's warehouses. All work guaranteed. They are sold wholesale and retail by JOHN S. CLARK, Sole Agent, No. 1068 Market street.

TWO OR THREE COLDS in succession, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of Consumption in the system, thus converting what was originally a simple, curable affection, into one generally fatal. While ordinary prudence, therefore, makes it the business of every one to take care of a Cold until it is got rid of, intelligent experience fortunately presents a remedy in Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all Coughs and Colds, and one equally effective in the primary stages of Consumption, Asthma, and Bronchitis. Sold by all Druggists.

I HAVE used a Grover & Baker No. 9 Sewing Machine for nearly five years, giving the best of satisfaction at all times. It is very simple and runs very light.
HARRIS & B. FOLSON,
No. 261 Franklin street, Cleveland, Ohio.

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GROCERIES, ETC.

115. 115.

White Almeria Grapes,
Just received per steamer, in fine large clusters,

New Currants,
Citron,
Raisins,
Almonds, Etc.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
Dealers and Importers in Fine Groceries,
No. 115 S. THIRD Street,
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SPECIAL.

WE HAVE RECEIVED WITHIN THE LAST FEW DAYS FOUR ADDITIONAL CASES OF BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, ALMOST THE LAST GOODS SENT OUT FROM THE LYONS MARKET, PURCHASED ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS FROM MANUFACTURERS EXTREMELY ANXIOUS TO TURN THEIR GOODS INTO CASH BEFORE THEIR CITY COULD BE PLACED IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

THE TIME IS RAPIDLY APPROACHING WHEN THE STOCK OF LYONS MADE SILKS WILL BE EXHAUSTED, AND THEIR PLACE SUPPLIED BY GERMAN AND SWISS GOODS, WHICH CLOSELY IMITATE THEM IN APPEARANCE, BUT LACK THEIR DURABLE QUALITIES.

MANY PERSONS ARE NATURALLY SURPRISED AT THE LOW PRICES FOR SILK GOODS NOW PREVAILING, BUT IT IS ENTIRELY OWING TO THE LARGE QUANTITIES HURRIED OUT OF FRANCE TO BE CONVERTED INTO SPECIE, GIVING A TEMPORARY SUPPLY TO THE MARKETS OF THIS COUNTRY, SURE TO BE SOON FOLLOWED BY A COMPLETE DEARTH.

BELIEVING OURSELVES, AT THIS TIME, TO BE THE LARGEST HOLDERS AND OWNERS OF SILK GOODS IN THIS MARKET, WE CAN CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND OUR STOCK TO ALL WHO NEED THESE GOODS FOR PRESENT OR PROSPECTIVE USE.

WE DETERMINED AT THE OPENING OF THIS PRESENT SEASON TO PUT IN OPERATION A LONG CHERISHED PLAN OF RETAILING OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS AT THE SAME PRICES ASKED FOR THEM BY OUR LEADING WHOLESALE HOUSES FOR LARGE QUANTITIES. SO FAR WE ARE MORE THAN SATISFIED WITH OUR EFFORTS. ALTHOUGH OUR PERCENTAGE OF PROFITS HAS BEEN GREATLY REDUCED, WE HAVE BEEN FULLY COMPENSATED BY OUR LARGELY INCREASED SALES.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and MARKET Streets.

DRY GOODS.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,

Has just received a large invoice of

French Silk and Wool Ploplins,
In all Shades,

TO BE SOLD AT 75 CENTS AND \$1.00 PER YARD.

These goods were bought for CASH at LESS than "GOLD COST OF IMPORTATION," and at the above prices are the CHEAPEST and most elegant Fabrics offered this season.

E. R. LEE,

No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,

Opened this day

Lyons Cloaking Velvets.

Cloaking Velvets, finest imported. Cloaking Velvets cheaper than any house in the city.

Black Silks.

Best makes Black silks in the market.

Kid Gloves,

Jouvin and Bajou Genuine Kid Glove.

Black Silks,

From \$1.75 to \$5; elegant goods.

Real Laces,

Pointe and Pointe Applique Collars.

Pointe Hdkfs. and Barbies.

Lyons Velvets Below Market Prices.

Druggets at half prices.

Dress Goods.—Dress Goods Reduced.

Closing out Dress Goods.

2000 yards Stripe Poplins 25c., cost over 40c.

Dress Goods Marked Down to Close.

Lace Curtains.

775 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains from auction, cheap.

Handsome Black Velvets.

Purchasing exclusively for cash, we are enabled and determined to sell lower than the lowest.

Underwear! Underwear!

A full assortment.

A demonstration in Gloves.

DRESS GOODS—Must be closed out.

DRY GOODS.

SILKS.

EXAMINE

GEORGE FRYER'S

STOCK OF

Black and Fancy Silks

Before Purchasing.

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

9 23 2m PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!

EDWIN HALL,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

Having made a specialty of his Black Silk Trade, would invite the attention of the ladies to his stock.

CASHMERE GROS GRAINS, SATIN-FINISHED TAFFETAS, TAFFETA GLACE, HEAVY GROS GRAINS, GROS DE RUIN, Etc.

All of which are real Lyons Goods, and guaranteed free from mixture of any kind. We have Black Silks from \$1.25 to \$6 per yard. We would also call attention to our stock of

COLORED SILKS,

Embracing all the new shades.

EDWIN HALL,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Invites attention to his Stock of

Silk Cloaking Velvets,

Best Goods Imported,

18-INCH VELVETS, 32-INCH VELVETS, 36-INCH VELVETS, 40-INCH VELVETS.

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These Velvets are the best Lyons Goods; pure silk and good shade of Black. Our customers can rely on getting from us the best Velvets imported.

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Dress Goods

To be found in the city, and will be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY.

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Black Silks! Black Silks!

BLACK TAFFETA, BLACK GROS GRAIN, heavy, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$2.75, \$3.00, \$3.25, \$3.50, \$3.75, \$4.00, \$4.25, \$4.50, \$4.75, \$5.00, \$5.25, \$5.50, \$5.75, \$6.00, \$6.25, \$6.50, \$6.75, \$7.00, \$7.25, \$7.50, \$7.75, \$8.00, \$8.25, \$8.50, \$8.75, \$9.00, \$9.25, \$9.50, \$9.75, \$10.00.

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